

1                                   **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
2                                   **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

3  
4 Kelvin Laneil James,

5                                   Plaintiff

6                                   v.

7 Ely State Prison, et. al.,

8                                   Defendants

Case No. 2:24-cv-01871-JAD-BNW

**Order Dismissing  
and Closing Case**

9           Plaintiff Kelvin James brings this civil-rights lawsuit to redress constitutional violations  
10 that he claims he suffered while incarcerated at Ely State Prison. On April 14, 2025, this court  
11 ordered James to file an amended complaint by May 14, 2025.<sup>1</sup> That deadline expired, and  
12 James did not file an amended complaint or otherwise respond.

13           District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of  
14 that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case.<sup>2</sup> A  
15 court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court order or comply with local  
16 rules.<sup>3</sup> In determining whether to dismiss an action on this ground, the court must consider:  
17 (1) the public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court’s need to manage its  
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<sup>1</sup> ECF No. 24.

22 <sup>2</sup> *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986).

23 <sup>3</sup> *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to  
comply with court order); *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal  
for lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local rules).

1 docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of  
2 cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives.<sup>4</sup>

3 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the  
4 court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of the plaintiff's claims. The  
5 third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal because a  
6 presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in prosecuting an  
7 action.<sup>5</sup> The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits—is  
8 greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

9 The fifth factor requires the court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can be used  
10 to correct the party's failure that brought about the court's need to consider dismissal.<sup>6</sup> Courts  
11 “need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a case, but must  
12 explore possible and meaningful alternatives.”<sup>7</sup> Because this action cannot proceed until and  
13 unless the plaintiff files an amended complaint, the only alternative is to enter a second order  
14 setting another deadline. But the reality of repeating an ignored order is that it often only delays  
15 the inevitable and squanders finite resources along the way. The circumstances here do not  
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18 <sup>4</sup> *In re Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting  
19 *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130).

20 <sup>5</sup> *See Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976).

21 <sup>6</sup> *Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining that considering less  
22 drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order does not satisfy this factor);  
23 *accord Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th Cir. 2002) (explaining that “the  
persuasive force of” earlier Ninth Circuit cases that “implicitly accepted pursuit of less drastic  
alternatives prior to disobedience of the court's order as satisfying this element[.]” i.e., like the  
“initial granting of leave to amend coupled with the warning of dismissal for failure to  
comply[.]” have been “eroded” by *Yourish*).

<sup>7</sup> *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1424.

1 indicate that this case will be an exception. Setting another deadline is not a meaningful  
2 alternative given these circumstances. So the fifth factor favors dismissal.

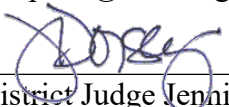
3 Having thoroughly weighed these dismissal factors, I find that they weigh in favor of  
4 dismissal. IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that **THIS ACTION IS DISMISSED** without  
5 prejudice based on the plaintiff's failure to file an amended complaint by the court-ordered  
6 deadline, leaving no claims pending. The Clerk of Court is directed to **ENTER JUDGMENT**  
7 accordingly and **CLOSE THIS CASE**. No other documents may be filed in this now-closed  
8 case.

9 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the motion for the production of documents [ECF  
10 No. 22] is **DENIED** as moot.

11 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* [ECF  
12 No. 6] is **GRANTED**. This status doesn't relieve the plaintiff of his obligation to pay the full  
13 \$350 filing fee under the statute; it just means that he can do it in installments. The full \$350  
14 filing fee remains due and owing even though this case is being dismissed.

15 To ensure the plaintiff pays the full filing fee, IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the  
16 Nevada Department of Corrections must pay to the Clerk of the United States District Court,  
17 District of Nevada, 20% of the preceding month's deposits to the account of  
18 **Kelvin James, #1165419** (in months that the account exceeds \$10.00) until the full \$350 filing  
19 fee has been paid for this action. The Clerk is directed to SEND a copy of this order (1) to the  
20 Finance Division of the Clerk's Office and (2) to the attention of **Chief of Inmate Services for**  
21 **the Nevada Department of Corrections** at [formapauperis@doc.nv.gov](mailto:formapauperis@doc.nv.gov).

22 Dated: May 28, 2025

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U.S. District Judge Jennifer A. Dorsey